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PART III

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING_	100 miles 100 mi	AND ENDING	
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. REG	ISTRANT IDENTIF	ICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Sidoti & Company, LLC ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)		FIRM I.D. NO.	
	(No. and Street)		
New York (City) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PER	New York (State)		10168 (Zip Code)
Jay Gettenberg	SON TO CONTACT IN	REGARD TO THIS RE	(212) 668-8700
			(Area Code - Telephone Number
B. ACCO	DUNTANT IDENTIF	ICATION	
RotenbergMeril	nose opinion is contained Name – if individual, state last,		
*	•	* 1 - 1 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	
369 Lexington Avenue, 25 th Floor (Address)	New York (City)	NY (State)	10017 (Zip Code)
(Addiess)	(City)	(State)	(Zip couc)
CHECK ONE:			
X Certified Public Accountant Public Accountant			
Accountant not resident in Unite	ed States or any of its pos	sessions.	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE O	ONLY	

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Peter Sidoti	swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
	financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
Sidoti & Company, LLC	, 25
	(Carthan arran (an offirm) that
of December 31, 2015, are true and correct, 1	I further swear (or animin) that
	tor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except	as follows:
• • •	
	TA NEO
to the second se	Signature
	CÉ O
0 00	Title
A) () //// A Not	DAVID J. GOLD tary Public, State of New York
NA VIONI	. No. 02G05082848
Notary Public Q	Palified in Richmond County
Con	mission Expires July 28, 2013
This report ** contains (check all applicable	boxes):
X (a) Facing Page.	
X (b) Statement of Financial Condition.	
X (c) Statement of Income (Loss).	•
X (d) Statement of Cash Flows.	ers' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities	Subardinated to Claims of Creditors
X (g) Computation of Net Capital.	Bullottunated to Claims of Courses.
(h) Computation for Determination of R	Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
(i) Information Relating to the Possessi	ion or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
(i) A Reconciliation, including appropri	iate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
Computation for Determination of the	he Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
(k) A Reconciliation between the audite	ed and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.	
X (1) An Oath or Affirmation.	
X (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental R	eport.
(n) A report describing any material inad	equacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

** For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNT FIRM THEREON)

DECEMBER 31, 2015

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Member of Sidoti & Company, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Sidoti & Company, LLC (the "Company"), as of December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2015 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Rotenberg Meril Solomon Bertiger & Guttilla, P.C.

Rotenberg Meril S domon Bertiger & Gettilla, C.

New York, New York

February 25, 2016

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

December 31, 2015	
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,480,938
Receivables from clearing brokers, including clearing deposits of \$165,000	1,531,327
Note receivable	250,000
Research fees receivable	192,200
Property and equipment, net	189,696
Prepaid expenses and other assets	879,323
Total Assets	\$ 7,523,484
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Bonuses payable	\$ 893,000
Commissions payable	340,449
Deferred Conference Fees	25,000
Deferred Revenue	250,000
Deferred Rent	86,410
Due to Parent	225,856
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	473,669
Total liabilities	2,294,384
Member's equity	5,229,100
Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	\$ 7,523,484

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies

Nature of Business

Sidoti & Company, LLC (the "Company") is a Delaware single member limited liability company formed on March 1, 1999. The Company's principal business activities are performing financial research and analysis, acting as a broker-dealer of securities and engaging in investment and financing activities. The Company is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of both the Financial Industry Regulatory Agency ("FINRA") and the Securities Investors Protection Corporation ("SIPC"). In addition, the Company is a member under the Ontario Securities Commission. The Company operates as an introducing broker and does not hold funds or securities for, or owe money or securities to customers, and does not carry accounts for customers. All customer transactions are cleared through the Company's clearing broker-dealer on a fully-disclosed basis. The Company is wholly-owned by Sidoti Holding Company LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Holding LLC"), formed on March 1, 1999.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Certain financial statements amounts may not add or agree due to rounding.

These financial statements were approved by management and available for issuance on February 25, 2016. Subsequent events have been evaluated through this date.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company considers investments in money market accounts to be cash equivalents.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Company provides for depreciation and amortization using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Office equipment and	
computer software costs	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term

Revenue and Expense Recognition from Securities Transactions

Securities transactions and the related revenues and expenses are recorded on the trade-date basis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition from Research Income

The Company records income from research services at the time there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the services have been rendered, the revenue is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company currently generates revenues from research activities through three types of arrangements. First, a client may issue a cash payment directly to the Company for access to research. Second, the Company has entered into third party arrangements in which institutional clients execute trades with a limited number of brokers and instructs those brokers to issue a cash payment to the Company. In these arrangements, the amount of the fee is determined by the client on a case by case basis, agreed to by the Company and an invoice is sent to the payor. For the first and second types of arrangements, revenue is recognized and an invoice is sent once an Arrangement exists, access to research has been provided, a specific amount is fixed or determined, and collectability is reasonably assured. None of these arrangements obligate clients to a fixed amount of fees for research, either through trading commissions or direct or indirect cash payments, nor do they obligate the Company to provide a fixed

of research or execute a fixed number of trades. Furthermore, the Company is not obligated under any arrangement to make commission payments to third parties on behalf of clients. The third source is revenue from alpha capture arrangements in which the Company participates. Revenue from these transactions are determined by the alpha capture sponsor and recognized upon receipt.

Revenue Recognition from Investment Banking

Investment banking revenues include fees arising from securities offerings in which the Company acts as an underwriter or agent. These revenues are recorded in accordance with the terms of the investment banking agreements. Investment banking revenues are recognized when the offering is deemed complete and is presented net of estimated related expenses. On final settlement, typically 90 days from the trade date of the transaction, the Company adjusts these amounts to reflect the actual transaction-related expenses and resulting investment banking fee.

Revenue Recognition from Seminar and Conference Income

Seminar and conference income is recognized when earned. Advances received which are related to seminar and conference income are deferred until earned.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Receivable from Clearing Broker

The Company clears customer transactions through another broker-dealer on a fully-disclosed basis. At December 31, 2015, the receivable from clearing brokers consisted mainly of commissions related to securities transactions.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Note Receivable and Deferred Revenue

The Company was issued a note in the amount of \$250,000 on March 17, 2015. The principal balance of the note and all interest thereon is due and payable on March 17, 2017. Interest on the unpaid balance of the note compounds and accrues at the annual Applicable Federal Rate ("AFR") as published by the Internal Revenue Service until the principal amount of the note and all accrued interest thereon has been paid in full. The principal balance of the note and all interest accrued thereon shall be deemed paid by 100% of any amounts paid to the Company by the note's maker as compensation (but excluding expense reimbursements) in connection with any public or private offering under taken: (i) by the note's maker or its affiliates; (ii) any of the stockholders of the note's maker prior to the initial public offering of note's maker or any of the respective affiliates; or (iii) any Founder Members (as defined) or any of their respective affiliates, in each case prior to March 17, 2017. As the Company may have an obligation to perform future services in connection with collecting principal and interest on the note, the timing of which cannot be determined, recognition of revenue from the note has been deferred until the earlier of: (a) such time as services have been provided; or (b) the maturing date of the note.

Investment Banking Fees Receivable

The Company carries its investment banking fees receivable at cost less an allowance for doubtful accounts. On a periodic basis, the Company evaluates its investment banking fees receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts if necessary, based on a history of past write-offs and collections and current credit conditions. At December 31, 2015, the Company did not have any investment banking fees receivable.

Research Fees Receivable

Research fees receivable is comprised of receivables from the Company's research transactions.

Income Taxes

The Company is a single member limited liability company and, therefore, does not record a provision for federal and state income taxes. Accordingly, Holding LLC reports the Company's income or loss on its income tax returns. Holding LLC is subject to New York City unincorporated business tax ("UBT") and the Company reimburses Holding, LLC for taxes incurred and attributable to the Company's income, which is reported in Holding LLC's tax return. The UBT is calculated using currently enacted laws and rates and is reflected on the statements of operations of the Company using the separate return method, in accordance with GAAP. GAAP requires the consolidated current and deferred tax expense (benefit) for a group that files a consolidated tax return to be allocated among the members of the group when those members issue separate financial statements. At December 31, 2015, the Company did not record any UBT expenses in the statement of operations.

The Company follows an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax asset and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on the enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce the deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of business and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

The determination of the Company's provision for income taxes requires significant judgment, the use of estimates, and the interpretation and application of complex tax laws. Significant judgment is required in assessing the timing and amounts of deductible and taxable items and the probability of sustaining uncertain tax positions. The benefits of uncertain tax positions are recorded in the Company's financial statements only after determining a more-likely-than-not probability that the uncertain tax positions will withstand challenge, if any, from tax authorities. When facts and circumstances change, the Company reassesses these probabilities and records any changes in the consolidated financial statements as appropriate. Accrued interest and penalties related to income tax matters are classified as a component of income tax expense.

In accordance with GAAP, the Company is required to determine whether a tax position of the Company is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized could result in the Company recording a tax liability that would reduce net assets. This policy also provides guidance on thresholds, measurement, de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition that is intended to provide better financial statement comparability among different entities. Management's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

Holding LLC files its income tax returns in the U.S. federal and various state and local jurisdictions. Generally, Holding LLC is no longer subject to income tax examinations by major taxing authorities for years before 2012. Any potential examinations may include questioning the timing and amount of deductions, the nexus of income among various tax jurisdictions and compliance with U.S. federal, state and local tax laws. The Company's management does not expect that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will materially change over the next twelve months.

2. Net capital requirement

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1. This Rule requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 and that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash distributions paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2015, the Company's net capital was \$3,717,881 which was \$3,564,922 in excess of its minimum requirement of \$152,959.

Under the clearing arrangement with the clearing broker-dealer, the Company is required to maintain a certain minimum level of net capital. At December 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with such requirement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Commitments and Contigencies

Operating Leases

The Company is obligated under various operating lease and sublease agreements for their office locations, database management systems and certain data services, which expire through November 2018. The office leases contain escalation clauses based on increased costs incurred by the landlord, and the Company records the differences between amounts charged to operations and amounts paid as deferred rent. The Company is also obligated under various contracts for certain data services on a year-to year basis. Rent expense and data expenses under these agreements for the year ended December 31, 2015 was approximately \$1,666,000.

The approximate future minimum annual rental commitments under the terms of the leases, as of December 31, 2015, are approximately as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2016	\$1,271,900
2 017	445,100
2018	83,900
	\$1,800,900

Borrowings

In February 2013, the Company entered into a line of credit financing agreement with its bank which expired in April 2014. The Company amended the agreement with the bank in March 2014 to extend the expiration date until May 2015 and subsequently amended it again to extend the expiration date until May 2016. The financing provided the Company with a secured revolving credit loan in the aggregate principal of \$2,000,000. The line of credit is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and a guarantee from the managing member of Holding LLC. The loan bears interest at a minimum of 4%. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had no borrowings under the line of credit agreement.

In June 2014, the Company entered into a master letter of credit agreement and loan agreement with a financial institution for the purposes of obtaining a standby letter of credit to secure the sublease for our headquarters. The standby letter of credit, in the amount of \$519,000, is subject to a 1.0% annual fee. If the Company does not make payments under the agreements to the financial institution when they are due, such payments will be subject to a default interest rate of 4% greater than the floating rate of 2% above the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate. The agreements will remain outstanding so long as the Company has an obligation under the agreements to the financial institution. The standby letter of credit is secured by a pledge of our assets and a personal guarantee from the managing member of Holding LLC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Off-balance-sheet risk and concentrations of credit risk

Pursuant to its clearing agreements, the Company introduces all of its securities transactions to its clearing broker on a fully-disclosed basis. At December 31, 2015, the receivables from the clearing brokers' represents commissions receivable earned as an introducing broker for the transactions of its customers. Under certain conditions, as defined in the clearing agreements, the Company has agreed to indemnify the clearing brokers for losses, if any, which the clearing brokers may sustain from carrying securities transactions introduced by the Company and must maintain, at all times, a clearing deposit of not less than \$165,000. In accordance with industry practice and regulatory requirements, the Company and the clearing brokers monitor collateral in the securities transactions introduced by the Company.

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer activities involve the execution, and settlement of various customer securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event the customer or other broker is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations and the Company has to purchase or sell the financial instrument underlying the contract at a loss.

The Company maintains principally all its cash and cash equivalents in two financial institutions, which generally exceed the amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company's exposure is solely dependent upon daily bank balances and the respective strength of the financial institutions. The Company has not incurred any losses on these accounts. At December 31, 2015, amounts in excess of insured limits were \$3,980,938.

5. Property and equipment

Details of property and equipment at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Office equipment	\$ 1,328,136
Furniture and fixtures	213,380
Computer software	342,387
Leasehold improvements	 462,885
	 2,346,788
Less accumulated depreciation	
and amortization	2,157,091
	\$ 189,697

For the year ended December 31, 2015, depreciation and amortization expense was approximately \$105,300.

6. Exemption from Rule 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from the SEC Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to the exemptive provisions of sub-paragraph (k)(2)(ii) and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers".

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Retirement plan

The Company has a retirement plan ('the Plan') under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, which covers all eligible employees. The Plan provides for voluntary deductions of up to 60% of the employee's salary, subject to Internal Revenue Code limitations. In addition, the Company can elect to make discretionary contributions to the Plan. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company elected not to make a contribution.

8. Bad Debt Expense

In June 2014, three new entities, Sidoti Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser"), Sidoti Micro Cap GP, LLC (the "General Partner") and Sidoti Micro Cap Fund, LP (the "Partnership") were created. The Adviser and General Partner are wholly-owned by Holding LLC. During 2014 and 2015, the Company paid certain legal fees, setup and formation expenses on behalf of these related parties, which were recorded as "Receivable from affiliates" on the Statement of Financial Condition. In September 2015, the Partnership was terminated and the Advisor and General Partner became dormant entities. At such time, each such entity had insufficient financial resources to be able to repay the aforementioned receivables. Accordingly, during 2015, the Company incurred \$120,773 in bad debt expense, representing the aggregate amounts that were deemed uncollectable from the three entities.

9. Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to examination by certain regulatory jurisdictions, including the SEC and FINRA. As of the date of the opinion of the audited financial statements, the Company is still in communication with its regulators to finalize various open matters. The Company does not anticipate these matters, upon resolution, will have a material impact to the Company's business operations or financial position.

10. Due to Parent

In 2015, Holding LLC engaged in certain activities to effect an initial public offering ("IPO") of Holding LLC and its affiliates, including the Company. As a result, Holding LLC was invoiced by a printing company for \$225,860 for services related to these activities. The Company is to reimburse Holding LLC at the time payment is made by Holding LLC to the vendor for such costs. Holding LLC paid \$134,424 of the amount due in February 2016, so the Company reimbursed Holding LLC. Holding LLC expects to pay an additional \$68,848 by May 1, 2016 and contemporaneous with such payment(s), the Company expects to reimburse Holding LLC. Pursuant to an agreement reached with the printing company on February 10, 2016, the remaining balance of \$22,586 shall only become due and payable if by February 10, 2017, Holding LLC or its affiliates complete a financing transaction (that does not result in a change of control) where gross proceeds exceed \$10 million. Otherwise, such remaining balance shall no longer be deemed an obligation of Holding LLC to the vendor.